that the restore of this appropriate acts, heads to a behilf different system

BAMUEL LEECH, Frequency

BAMUEL LEECH, Frequency

Frender COURT.—City and County of NewYork — LEVI COLE assists AGNES COLE.—Summons

Relief.—(Com. not wer.)—To the above named Defendant

Toe are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint

tips action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the

tips action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the

tips action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the

tips action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the

tips action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the

strip of the county of New York, at the City Hall in said city, on

the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36

Breadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after

Breadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after

Breadway in the City of New York, within twenty days and

time aforesaid, the plaintief the complaint — Dated Now York,

Spencer & Sannor.

June 8, 1857.

Playing a Advances.

UP R E M E COURT.—COUNTY of CAT
WATERMAN, JAMES M WATERMAN, and ANN L.

WATERMAN, Summons for Relief.—To the above named

offerdants: You are bettery summoned to answer the coun
plant of discen Webster, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed

file office of the Clerk of Catteratures County,

New York, within twenty days after the service of this sum
mons, exclusive of the fay of solvice; and if you fail to an
wer and complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will

sply to the Court for the relief demanded in the comblaint.

Dated May 21, 1857.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

New York Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMON SENSB AND RELIGION. COMMON SENSE APPLIED TO RELIGION; OR, THE BIBLE AND THE PROPLE. By CATRAINE E. BERCHER. 12 mo., pp. 838. Harper and Brothers.

Miss Beecher has occupied so conspicuous a po sition before the public, both as an educator and ar anthoress, that the exposition of her ideas on questions of vital religious import cannot fail to awaken a deep interest with a large class of readers. Her family name, too, is identified with the support o the prevailing theology of New-England; no man has wielded a more potent influence in promoting the revivals of religion, which a few years ago were regarded as the glory of the churches, than her venerable father; and of all persons, not many can be named who are better entitled than herself to challenge the attention of the public on the theme to which this volume is devoted.

In the introduction to the work, she gives a deeply interesting chapter from her spiritual auto biography, which is not only curious in itself, but valuable as an illustration of the social condition and the dominant habits of thought, during her childhood and early youth.

The native tendency of her mind combined the practical character of the people of New-England with a singularly vigorous development of the imaginative faculty. From the time when she first learned to read, she had no love of books, excepting those of poetry and romantic fiction. Don Quixote she devoured with so much eagerness that its contents were almost entirely imprinted on her memory. With these strongly-marked tastes, sho early formed a habit of reverie and castle-building as her chief source of enjoyment. Until she reached the age of eighteen, she had written nothing except a few poetical fragments and secondhand dramatic essays. Her sense of justice was strong, though her conscience showed no unusual tenderness or delicacy-she had great energy of character, indomitable self-reliance, and a spirit of hope so strong that she could never conceive the idea of danger or ill success.

Buch was the mental constitution of the young

girl, who was placed in the very focus of modern Puritanism. But her severe religious training made little impression on her feelings. She refused to listen to what seemed so stupid and unintelligi ble. Her own creed was strictly orthodox, but she had no sympathy with what she deemed its disagreeable inculcations. The efforts of her parents to bring her to a saving reception of the faith were without effect. At the age of fifteen, she had never given so much as an hour to serious thought, with exception of one abortive attempt to experience dridge's "Rise and Progress." In the earlier periods of her training, she gathered from her hymns and catechisms that God exercised the feelings of a father toward his children-this was a pleasant impression-but as she grew older, and came under the influence of " revival preaching." her views were entirely changed-she was taught to look at her Maker as a mighty moral governor. intent on maintaining the dignity of his law. She found that there were two kinds of right and wrong-the common and the evangelical-and according to this distinction, she felt that she could not do right in the sight of Ged until the renewal of her heart by a special act of divine grace. She was greatly perplexed as to the mode of securing this supernatural intervention. It was not to be the result of any efforts of her own. There was no divine promise to human exertion. Everything depended on the decree of election. She was thus led to an entire neglect of religious concerns. Salvation seemed to her so much a matter of chance that she could find no motive to attend to the care of her soul. The loss of her mother produced a temporary effect upon her mind, but it soon passed away, and all sense of religion was absorbed in practical activity.

At the age of twenty, a tragic event disturbed the tenor of her life. From the dim allusions to the subject, we are led to infer that an early betrothal was terminated in a terrible and heartrending manner. After the first shock was over. she fett that this grief was sent to save her from eternal death. As soon as she could do anything, accordingly, she began a course of religious reading, prayer, and spiritual conflict. Shut up in entire ion, a prey to intense mental anguish, and with no light from within to guide her emotions, she spent week after week in reading the stern and powerful writings of Edwards and Dwight, and other works of a similar character. Her whole soul was intest on becoming a Christian. No one, owever, could give her any intelligible direction. Everything was made to depend on the reception of a divine afflatus, which would change the de Praved heart which she inherited from her birth. Yet she was told the fault was all her own. It was only her unwillingness to do her duty that made the divine interposition necessary. This was perpetually arged as the essence of Christian truth. At length, though she was conscious of sincerely desiring a change of heart, the submitted her intallect to the authority of her teachers, and accepted the creed at which her nature revelted.

But several weary months passed without bring ing any spiritual balm. The prospect only grew more glocmy. To such a degree did the anguish of the sufferer extend, that reason was almost dethrened. For some days, she thought that she should go distracted. This frame of mind, at leogth, gave place to an outburst of indignation and abhorrence. While about to offer her habitual hope-

ing in her inmost soul that such a God had no qualities which deserved love—that she would not levo him if she could, and was giad that she could not. This feeling, however, was morcentary, and was soon lost under the influence of her family training. About this time, she engaged in a controversy with her father, vainly attempting to prove, against his skillful dialectics, that she had in her own consciousness the evidence of her inability to love God. But she succeeded better in maintaining that, if the current theory was correct, there was no encouragement to pray for regeneration. If the heart was not renewed, prayer for such a blessing could not be acceptable; but if regeneration had already been experienced, such prayer was superfluous. After a dreary twelvementh, she made a visit to Boston, where a great revival was in progress; she received the most tender sympathy from her friends; and, without obtaining a solution of her theological difficulties, at length decided that she would make no further resistance to the popular creed. Her father encouraged her to hope that she had met with a saving change of heart, and shortly after she became a member of his church. She now opened the school for young ladies in

the City of Hartford, which has since become famous in the educational history of Connecticut. For several years she had no evidence of the love to God, which was the main test of regeneration, but the resolution to do her duty, assuming the perfections of the divine character without the indulgence of criticism. The experience of her young pupils, who found the same difficulties with which she had been so long tormented, renewed the memory of her own conflicts. She could scarcely nerve herself to instruct them that the only obstacle to their salvation was the "obstinate unwillingness of their hearts." A new struggle arose between the theories to which she had bowed her intellect and the impulses of her moral nature and common sense. The most fearful doubts again clouded her mind. There were moments when she would imperatively question the whole theory of original sin. Such thoughts, however, were banished by the force of a strong will, and, although she could not avoid the conclusion that "there was a dreadful mistake somewhere," she made up her mind to abide by the faith of ber father, and wait in patience for clearer light. With regard to the doctrine of eternal punishment, she cherished no doubt whatever. The irremediable loss of the coul seemed to her to be taught by reason as well as by Scripture. But, connected with the fact of human inability, the influence of the doctrine on her mind was in a high degree disastrous. With the dawn of hope for her own salvation, her sympathies were intensely aroused by the danger of others. She felt an inexpressible pity and horrer in looking on the world around her. The sight of young and happy persons exposed to endless perdition, awakened in her the most bitter grief. For thirty years, the thought of this awful doctrine has been sufficient to drive sleep from her eyes, quench every temptation to earthly ambition, and expel every longing for human good.

Her inner life during this period was one of strange contradictions. She took pleasure in the exercise of private devotion, in which the Lord's Prayer was her model; but the public prayers, hymns, and sermons, in accordance with the prevailing theory of religion, only excited feelings of disgust and abhorrence. Especially was this the case with the doctrine of atonement, until at length she formed a curious mental habit of letting the terms of theology pass through her mind as words of rote, without attempting to affix to them an intelligible meaning, and then there seemed to flow in a vague impression of something better-she knew not what.

Such was the mental condition of the author when she entered upon the investigations, of which the results are recorded in the present volume. After the careful laying of a foundation in philosophical principles, which is certainly a remarkable specimen of intellectual masonry, she proceeds to examine the dogma of human depravity, as taught act, suplying meantime and without success to the by Calvinistic theologians. The conclusion at which she arrives is that the dogma has no foundation in the Bible or in experience, but that the evidence on the subject is decidedly in favor of the opposite theory. In her historical survey of the whole ground of controversy, she sides with Pelagius and Arminius, maintaining that the opposition of the one to Augustine and of the other to Calvin was prevented from becoming the general faith of the church by persecution rather than by aroument.

The application of her views to the interests of ducation is a favorite purpose of the author in the composition of her work. In this respect, it posseeses a greater degree of popular interest than is usually attached to disquisitions on polemic theology. The source in which it had its origin, as we have already suggested, will attract the curiosity of the public. Many will desire to see the extraordinary spectacle of a daughter of Lyman Beecher girded with armor and with weapons in her hands against the doctrines of Calvinism. Our modern loan of Arc has made a valiant onslaught in behalf of what she regards as the cause of reason and humanity, but it is yet uncertain whether she will be welcomed as a prophetess or cast out as a heretic

A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS; WITH FACTS AND FEATURES OF THE LATE WAR IN OREGON. By JOHN BEESON, 12mg.,

The author of this forcible tract is a philanthropi Englishman, who, from a long residence in Oregon, has ecome deeply interested in the fate of the ludians in that locality, while he is also convinced that they have uffered signal wrongs at the hands of the white inhabitants. He relates a multiplicity of facts showing the aggressive tendencies of the American settlers, and the provocations received from them by the Indians prior to the recent bloody conflicts. His little work bounds in facts and incidents illustrative of the character of the aborigines, and fully sustaining the admirable policy of Penn, under which it is stated by an eminent historian that "not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian." Mr. Beeson is sanguin in his anticipations of the improvement and civiliza tion of the native tribes on the Oregon River-he pleads their cause with boldness and arder-power fully representing their claims on the justice and bu manity of their more highly favored neighbors-and faithfully rebuking the selfishness, tyrauny, and indifference of which they have been made the victims. We cordially recommend his essay to the attention of philanthropic readers. His simple narrative of peronal experience cannot fail to find its way to the heart. No one can follow its impressive though unpretending details without being inspired with respect for the sincerity and benevolence of the writer, and with the warmest wishes for the success of the cause, of which he is now the almost selitary "voice cry-

THOUGHTS, FEELINGS, AND FANCIES. By C. Nestet. Boves, 12mo, pp. 451. Wiley & Halstead.

ing in the wilderness."

Boves, 12mo, pp. 451. Wiley & Halstead.

Mr. Boves indiciously considers that a book phorisms may be valuable to the public, though the outher does not claim the wisdom of Bacon, nor the acuteness of La Rochefodovild. The present coffection shows do extraordinary buildiarry or point, but pes prayer, the yielded to a spasm of emotion, feel then it does not attempt to supply their place by af-

fectation or paradox. The author is doubtless a man of considerable reading and reflection-be exhibits an honest love of truth-and though in his argent incelcation of maxime that are obvious enough without a teacher he may sometimes be guilty of bringing "fige to Athens"—his remarks, for the most part, are well-put, and adapted to stir up thought in the mind of the reader, even if they do not tickle his fancy by the offering of positively new ideas. Occasional errors will be noticed by the minute critic, such as ascribing to Bulwer the expression "The strong hours conquer us him)," which belongs to Schiller, or rather to Coleridge, in his translation of "Wallenstein." On the whole, the volume is one of wholesome uses, though neither very profound, nor very original.

HYDRIATIC TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER IN 1TS DIFFERENT FORMS. By CHARLES MCSDS, M. D, 8vo., pp. 92. William Radde. The wide and protracted experience of this writer

entitles his views on a singularly baffling disease to the respectful attention of the profession and the pub-lic. It is supposed that not less than half a million of fruman beings annually fall victims to the Scarlet Fever. Hitherto, no remedy has been discovered in general practice which proves effectual against the terrible scourge. Dr. Munde has made use of the Water-Cure treatment for one and twenty years, and during that time out of several hundred cases has never lost a patient by scarlet fever. In this volume. which forms an exhaustive monograph on the subject, he gives a description of the various types of the dis ease, and of the mode of treatment which has proved so successful in his hands. Its efficacy may be easily tested by any suffering family, without accepting all the pretensions of hydropathy, of which indeed Dr. Munde himself is by no means an extravagant advo-

HOW TO BEHAVE; A POCKET MANUAL OF REPUBLICAN ETIQUETTE. 12mo., pp. 149. Fowler & Wells.

This is the third of the series of popular hand-books which the publishers have recently contributed to the cause of practical education. It is compiled with ex-cellent judgment from the best authorities on the subject, without upholding either the manners or the morals of Chesterfieldian politeness. The code of etionette which it inculcates is founded on kind feeling and common sense, and if generally adopted would oil the wheels" of social intercourse so effectually as to prevent all harsh grating and ruinous friction. The writer might have dwelt with more emphasis on the vile American practice of spitting in public, which he touches altegether too lightly for its disgusting preva-

ALBUM OF VILLA ARCHITECTURE AND LAND-SCAPE GARDENING. Edited by W. BENQUE, in son-nection with C. GILDEMEISTER and H. HOFFMAN. New-

Of this work two parts have been published, the designs in colored lithography, with ample explanatory text. The second part is occupied with Mr. Benque' plan for laying out the Central Park, illustrated in a series of elaborate views. These views have a very agreeable appearance, and we dare say will receive the attention of the Commissioners of the Central

NOTHING TO WEAR: AN EFISODE OF CITY LIFE. From Harper's Weekly. 12mo., pp. 68. Rudd & Carleton. This pungent satire on the follies of fashionable so-

ciety, which is recommended no less by its admirable moral tone, than by its vigorous versification, is here republished in a singularly neat volume, and illustrated by several appropriate and effective engravings by Hoppin. The Tract Society would do well to adopt it.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS. At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, held yes terday at their office, No. 69 South street, it was determined that the provisions of the new Port bill should be rigidly enforced hereafter. Three Superintendents were appointed to discover and report any

iolations of the law.

By the provisions of the act, the Commissioners are allowed the fines and penalties accruing from violations, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000, with which to pay for their services, and the expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. They, however, desir no remuneration for themselves, but require funds t bire Superintendents, procure storage room, and fo other necessary outgoes. Believing that fine and penalties will not furnish an adequat on the ground that when the comes to be strictly enforced the number of violations will greatly dwindle, they have hitherto declined to Finally, being impressed with the importance of the provisions of the Port Bill, and hoping much advantage from their strict enforcement, the Commissioners hav decided to make the experiment of executing them.

At a meeting held on the 8th, the Commissioners At a meeting head on the cit, the Commissions fixed the following rates of pilotage for vessels proceeding from the old to the new Quarantine anchorage ground: For vessels from sickly ports, having had contagious disease on board, double outward pilotage:

contagious disease on board, double outward pilotage:
and single outward pilotage in the case of those from
sickly ports, but having had no such disease.
Suljoined we give the substance of the more important of the provisions of the "Act establishing
"regulations for the port of New-York."

The throwing of ashes and cinders from a steambest into the waters of the harbor between Spuyten
Duyvil, Throg's Neck and Sandy Hook is forbidden
under penalty of \$25 for each offense, the steamboat
to be liable.
It is made unlawful to throw ballast, rubbish, ashes
or einders out of any vessel upon a pier or bulkhead

r cinders out of any vessel upon a pier or bulkhead in the port of New-York, under penalty of \$2 for each

offense.

Every person throwing stones, earth, shavings, night-soil or rubbish into a dock or slip, or depositing the same on any pier, shall forfeit the sum of \$25.

It is made the duty of the owner, or other person having charge of a vessel from which stores, cinders, brick or any loose material is being discharged or taken on board, to have a mat or cloth placed between the vessel and pier, so that none of the loose material shall fall into the water—the penalty for not

material shall fall into the water—the penalty for not doing which is \$10.

No heavy substance of more than 50 pounds weight shall be thrown on a pier without sufficient protection to the planking under penalty of \$3, nor shall any anchor or blocks of stone be dragged over a pier except on a cart, roller, wheel carriage or sled, under penalty of \$5.

The mud, or any other material dredged from a slip

The mud, or any other material dredged from a slip shall be deposited in some place to be specified by the Commissioners under penalty of \$5.

If complaint is made that any pier or bulkhead has been incumbered by merchandise for more than 24 hours, it is the duty of the Commissioners to remove the same within 24 hours and deposit it in a storehouse, the owner of the merchandise to pay the storage and double the expense of removal.

Whenever merchandise incumbering a bulkhead is not of sufficient value to cover the expenses of re-

whenever merchanter incomering the expenses of re-moval and storage, it shall be removed and stored at the expense of the owner.

It is the duty of the Commissioners, at the end of

It is the duty of the Commissioners, at the end of every six months, to advertise any merchandise which has been stored by them and has remained unclaimed, and if any such merchandise shall remain unclaimed for three menths thereafter, the same may be sold at public auction to pay the expenses incurred for such merchandise, and the balance shall be held in trust for the owner for a further period of twelve months, when, if not claimed, it becomes part of the funds of the Commissioners. It is made the duty of the Commissioners to require

It is made the duty of the Commissioners to require the owners and lessees of piers and bulkheads to keep the time clean and in good repair, and if they neglect, it shall be done at their expense.

It is a fifty dollar offense for any person to moor a vessel to a buoy or beacon, or to attach a boat or ves-sel to it in any way; and it is made a misdeameanor, as well as a two bundred and fifty dollar offense, to re-move a buoy or beacon.

as well as a two hundred and afty dollar offense, to remove a buoy or beacon.

It is unlawful to drive any fishing poles in the soil under water in the harbor or New-York, under penalty of \$5 for each pole so driven.

The owner or owners of every lighter are required to have the name and place of business of at least one of the owners thereof painted in letters at least three inches long on the side of the lighter, under penalty of \$5, and \$10 for every week the same is neglected to be done.

lected to be done.

It is the duty of the harbor-masters and pilots of the port of New York to report to said Commissioners all violations of this act which may some to their knowledge, or which may be made known to them by

All fines and penalties recovered under this act shall

paid into the State Treasury and any amount so paid not exceeding \$10,000 shall be divided between the Commissioners as a remuneration for their services and to cover the expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties,

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
THURSDAY, July 9.—Ald. CLANCY, President, in

the chair.
The City Railroads—Ald. Tucken offered a resolu-

the chair.

The City Railroads—Ald. Tucken offered a resolution in relation to the city railroad companies not keeping the pavement around their tracks in repair, according to their charters. The matter was referred to the Committee to investigate and report.

Dockmasters—An ordinance came up to appoint two dockmasters in each Ward adjoining the river at a salary of \$1,000 per annum each, as the dockmasters provided for in the old police are abolished, and not provided for in the sew law.

Ald. Tucken opposed the ordinance, for the reason that he thought this Board had not the power to act in the matter. If it was right he would vote for it. The ordinance was submitted, and adopted by 12 to 5.

Report to deliver up the Station-Houses—Ald. Wilson presented the report of the Police Committee, in lavor of giving up the Station-Houses and apputenances to the new Police.

The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the petition and communications of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, asking that they might be allowed the use of the Station-Houses and other police property, respectfully report:

That they have given the subject that attention which it seemed to require, and have carefally examined the law relative thereto. The act entitled, "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," has been declared by the Supreme Court and the Court of the court of the station of the station that thereof, has been declared by the Supreme Court and the Court of th "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, "and to provide for the government thereof," has been declared by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, constitutional. It is, therefore, our duty, as citizens and magistrates, to obey it and to cause it to be obeyed. In regard to giving to the Police Commissioners the use of the Station-Houses, telegraphic apparatus, &c., &c., your Committee most respectfully call the attention of the Board to the 14th and 15th sections of the Metropolitan Police Law, and also the Ordinance of 1844, Art. 4, Sec. 1, which are herewith presented, and are as follows:

presented, and are as follows:
[The 13th and 14th sections of the Metropolitan Po-

The folial and 1 lin sections of the Metropolitan Police bill were here quoted in the report.]

The following is the section of the ordinance of 1844, Art. 4. Sec. 1: "It shall be the duty of the Controller to take charge of all real estate belonging to the Corporation, and prevent any encroachments thereon." Your Committee think that it would be useless, and weste of words to comments.

Your Committee think that it would be useless, and a waste of words, to comment any further on the law. The Common Council has expressed itself plainly on the subject, lawyers have argued it, editors have commented on it, and the Judges of the highest Court have decided it was constitutional.

The public mind has been agitated, and it matters not whether our rights have been invaded, and our privileges taken from us. We are tood it is law, and it must bow humble submission to the majesty of the law, it trusting, however, that the day is not far distant when our rights will be restored to us. We recommend that our vacant Station-Houses be assigned to the Metropolitan Police, and, in view of the above, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Station-Houses, and all Police apparatus connected therewith belonging to the City of New-York, be and are hereby assigned to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the City and County of New-York, and for no other neem until otherwise ordered, and during the pleasure and will of the Common Council.

Ald, McSyrpon moved that the report be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow

Ald. McSpedon moved that the report be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow evening. It was necessary for him and other members to examine into it in view of any amendment. He did not think it necessary to be in much of a hurry to give the Police the Station-Houses, as the Commissioners had authority from the Supervisors to appoint only five men. It was necessary to wait until the Supervisors weuld give them authority to appoint a force. He denounced the decision of the Court of Appeals, but would go for carrying out the law, with the hope that it would soon be repealed.

Ald. Tucker rose to speak, and the President would not permit him. The question was lying on the table, and would not admit of debato. Ald. Tucker denounced the President's ruling as an outrage upon the public.

Ald. Blunt appealed from the decision of the chair. The President would not hear the appeal, but put the motion.

motion.

Ald. Tucker rose to explain his vote, but would not be allowed to go further than the question as to lying on the table.

Ald. Blust rose to explain his vote. He was op-

posed to lying on the table, or any delay.

The PRESIDENT here stopped him from speaking

The President and outrage.

Ald. Blunt proclaimed the decision an outrage.

He refused to vote unless he could explain it.

The President said he must vote, and would not

The PRESIDENT said he must vote, and would not hear him further.

The motion to lay on the table was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Wilson, Harris, Hoffmire, Clancy, Adams, Bauta McCorn ell, Monegian, Fulmer, McSpedon, McConkey—10.

NAYS—Tucker, Griffiths, Blunt, Valentine and Owens—6.

After some explanations as to misunderstandings between members in the above matter, Ald. McSpedon moved to acjourn, which was lost. The resolutions from the Councilmen came up, and, on motion of Ald. McSpedon, were laid on the table till to-morrow evening. The Board then adjourned till Friday.

On the Report of the Police Committee.

Ald. VALENTINE—I move the matter be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow evening. Although we may differ in relation to that Report, I would like to have an opportunity of examin-

irg. Although we may differ in relation to many port, I would like to have an opportunity of examining it theroughly to see if it may not be amended in some particulars. I do not desire to keep these Stasome particulars. ing it theroughly to see if it may not be amended in some particulars. I do not desire to keep these Station-Houses locked up in order to keep these Station-Houses force of the Metropolitan District. But there is a doubt whether there is a necessity for the use of these Station-Houses for this force. These Commissioners have been permitted by the Supervisors to appoint only five Police officers. Mr. Flagg can take possession of the property of the city, but he cannot dispose of it without the consent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. There is no man who regrets more than I do that the telegraph was not in possession of the proper authorities on the Fourth of July. But let us go to work right. Let the Supervisors appoint a committee to take charge of these Station-Houses. I think there should be a proper force in each of these Station-Houses properly drilled and armed. Let us give the Commissioners the means of appointing this force, and the Station-Houses afterwards. I would like to look at this. If there is nothing objectionable in it I shall vote for it, but if there is, I shall want to have an opportunity of offering amendments. The gentlemen in the opposition say that we have been wrorg all the way through. In my own mind we have been right, and under any other circumstances, I think the Courts would have decided in favor of us. It may be a great piece of presumption for one to question the decision of the Court of Appeals. But

I think the Courts would have decided in favor of us. It may be a great piece of presumption for one to question the decision of the Court of Appeals. But when the Supreme Court of this nation decided the Dred Scott case, how many of those who are turning up their noses at us now, acquiesced in that decision? Ald. OWEN rose to a point of order.

President CLANCY—Alderman Valentine is in order. Ald. VALENTINE—I hope, Mr. President, that there will be no objection to laying this paper on the table and having it printed, so that we may all have an opportunity of reading and digesting it. I make the motion that it be laid on the table and printed.

Ald. BLENT—I hope

Ald. TUCKER—I say it is an outrage.

PRESIDENT—The Alderman of the Eighth Ward will take his seat.

Ald. TUCKER—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

PRESIDENT—All in favor of the motion—

Ald. BLUNT—I appeal from the Chair.
PRESIDENT—The Clerk will proceed to call.
Ald. TUCKER—Choke it down!

The vote was called. Wilson voted in the negaive. When Ald. Tucker's name was called, he said: I suppose that I have a right to explain my vote.

PRESIDENT—The gentleman will confine himself strictly to "laying the question on the table."

Aid. Tecker—It is the first time that it has been

Ald. Tucker—It is the first time that it decided here by any President that a motion to lay on the table and print was not debatable.

PRESIDENT—The gentleman will vote.

Ald. Tucker—I say it is an outrage. PRESIDENT—The gentleman must vote.
Ald. TUCKER—I don't understand the question.
PRESIDENT—Does the Alderman of the Eighth

Ward vote?
Ald. TUCKER—I don't understand the question.
PRESIDENT—Does the Alderman of the Eighth Ward isk to be excused?
Ald. TUCKER—I ask to be excused.
The motion was put and lost.
PRESIDENT—The Aklerman of the Eighth will vote.
Ald. TUCKER—Then I vote No.
The voting proceeded until the Alderman of the

Ald. BLUNT—I suppose that I have a right to explain my vote; I don't know how to vote on this subject. I do think this is one of the most perfect out-

PRESIDENT-The Alderman of the Fifteenth must

take his seat.

Ald. BLUST—That ever occurred—
PRISIDENT—Does the Alderman of the Fifteenth desire to explain his vote in terms that the Chairman can recognize! He will then proceed.

Ald. BLUST—As I said, I think it one of the most entrarement things—

entrageous things—The Chair has but one duty to perform, and that is to put the question, regardless of consequences. The motion to "lie" upon the table admits

of no debate. The Alderman of the F floenth Ward

must vote,

Ald. Brust—I cannot vote, because the gentleman's metion was to lay on the table and print. This is the most perfect humbu; that ever was put upon this Board.

PRESIDENT-Does the Alderman of the Fifteenth Ald. BLUNT-I want the Chair to decide whether I

can explain or not.

PRESIDENT—Does the Alderman vote?

Ald. BLUNT—Do you decide that I cannot explain my vote? I will not be humbugge!.

PRESIDENT—The Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward

Ald. BLUNT-Does the Chair decide that I cannot

Ald. BLUNT—Poes the Chair decide that I cannot explain my vote?
PRISIDENT—The Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward must vote, or ask to be excused. The Clerk will preceed to call.
CLEKK—Alderman Blunt.
Ald. BLUNT—Most respectfully, Sir, I rise to explain my vote. You and I understand this; you can't numbug me in this way.
PRISIDENT—The Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward must take his seat.

must take his seat.
Ald. BLUST—Am I not to be allowed to explain my

PRESIDENT-The Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward PRESIDENT—The Alderman of the Fifteeth Ward has had three distinct opportunities to explain his votant has used such language as this Board cannot hear. The Clerk will proceed to call.

CLERK—Alderman Blunt.
Ald. BLUST—(rising) Mr. President.

PRESIDENT (rapping his mallet)—The Clerk will proceed to call. The Chair has endeavored to afford all record resulties.

proper facilities.

CLERK-Alderman Blunt.

Ald. BLUNT-I vote No.

Ald. Owen asked what was the question.

PRESIDENT—The question is upon "lying" the re-port of the Committee of Police upon the table. Ald. Owen made some remarks, but his tones were so low and the confusion was so great that little could be heard at the reporters' table. He was understood to say that if the Chair decided that the motion was to lay on the table simply, and not to lay on the table

and print, he would vote No. Ald. Wilson changed his vote to Yea.

The motion was announced to be carried-11 to 6. the report should be laid on the table and made the special order to morrow evening. Everybody knew that it would be printed in the minutes, hence the absurdity of having the question of printing on his motion.

Ald. TUCKER had certainly understood the gentleman's motion to be to lay on the table and print. But what he stated now that it was, was certainly debatable. He did hope that he should never be called to order again in this way. If the motion had been simply to lay on the table, he would not have said one word.

been simply to lay on the table, he would not have said one word.

Ald. Blunt understood distinctly that the motion was to lay on the table and print. He knew that he was in a small minority, but he could not suffer wrong. He did not wish to say anything that was unbecoming to any one, but he had felt and did feel that he had been wronged in this case, and that it was his duty and his right to explain why he could not vote.

Ald. ADAMS said that as far as the minority was concerned they consumed two-thirds of the time of the Board. He understood that the motion was to lay on the table and print so that they could have it before them to-morrow night.

on the table and print so that they could have it before them to-morrow night.

The President—Although no members of the minority had made an appeal, would state his grounds for putting the question to the house. The Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward (Valentine) in rising said that he rose to move that the report be printed in the minutes and made the special order for to-morrow evening. In ending his remarks he moved to "lie" on the table; the chair put the last motion that he heard.

Ald. VALENTINE—From the fact of this excitement I move that we now adjourn. Lost—7 to 10.

I move that we now adjourn. Lost—7 to 10.

After the resolution of the Councilmen giving the Station-Houses and Police apparatus up to the Police Commissioners had been read,

Ald. BLUNT-Mr. President.
Ald. VALENTINE-I move that the consideration of hat resolution be postponed until to-morrow evening.
Ald. BLUNT—Havn't I the floor.
PRESIDENT—The Alderman of the Eighteenth has

Ald. VALENTINE-I move that the consideration be

estponed until to-morrow evening.

Ald. BLUNT—I appeal from from the decision of the Chair.

PRESIDENT—The question is on the postponement.

It was carried viva voce, and a motion to adjourn,

which instantly followed, was carried. There was a great deal of loud talking and hard swearing in the chamber of the Board after the ad-

journment. It is not privileged as the debates are. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THURSDAY, July 9.—The Board met yesterday aftencon, pursuant to adjournment. The President, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, eeq., in the chair.

A petition of a number of property-owners in Elm street, to have that street extended to Chambers, was

referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Kennand presented an ordinance for the better regulations of the Fire Department. It was also refered.

The Committee on Roads of this Board concurred with the Aldermen in the advisability of repairing the

Bloomingdale Road forthwith.

The chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on a Time and Weather Observatory presented pamphlets respecting it to the President, stating that the objects of the Observatory would be more clearly seen by them than by the memorial now before the Common Council.

During the registering of a vote, Mr. Ottassos objected to the calling of the pampa of a way and a superior of the common Council.

jected to the calling of the name of a man who was not a member of the Board.

The PRESIDENT sharply replied that the Clerk's duty to call every name, and it to the rovince of the Board to determine who were the members that compressed it. that composed it.

Mr. OTTARSON still persisted in affirming that Wm.

H. Mansfield, the member alluded to, accepted an office in direct violation of the charter. On motion of Mr. Boolz, the ordinance reorganizing the Croten Aquedust Board, passed by this Board and subsequently amended by the Aldermen, was taken from the table. He moved a concurrence with the

Mesers. Brady and Ottarson objected. They wanted to have the amendments printed in order that the members might vote understandingly. Mr. Ottarson said that nine measures out of every ten passed by the Board were adopted by men who did hasked by the Board were subject by the Board where subject by the Board were voting on. He would support Mr. Boole whenever he advocated just and proper motions, and acted in a straightforward manner. "Let us have the documents printed," said the

speaker.
The original ordinance was then read, which is very lengthy. It was moved that the further reading of the document be dispensed with; also, that the Board

the document be dispensed with; also, that the Board adhere to its former action.

Mr. Ottarsos said that the motives of the advocates of this ordinance could be clearly seen by refering to section ten, article second of the amended ordinance, which directed the head of the Croton Aqueduct Board to submit the names of all persons nominated as heads of Bureaus to the Board of Aldermen. There was the "pigger in the fence." But the Charter expressly said that the heads of Departments shall have power to appoint their assistants. It was an attempt to make the Board of Aldermen superior to the head of the Croton Aqueduct Board in appointing chiefs of Rureaus. That was the object they had in view. He hoped the Board would adhere to its former action. The motion was lost by a tie vote; and the papers were ordered to be printed in the minutes and made the special order for next Monday evening. The series of resolutions adopted by the Aldermen The series of resolutions adopted by the Aldermen reference to the Great Eastern making New-York her first point were referred to the Committee on Salacies and Offices.

The City Inspector sent in a communication reply-

ing to a resolution of inquiry as to the present condi-tion of the streets. He says that they all would have been cleaned sometime since were it not for his ina-bility to secure a place to deposit the dirt, especially in the Seventeenth Ward.

The Board then adjourned till this evening.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS. The Commissioners met yesterday, and were engaged nearly all day in examining candidates for appointment. The following named persons were reported favora-

bly upon, and will be appointed on Saturday:

Second Precinct and Part of the First Ward.—C.

L. Dodge, James Murray, George Keyser, S. B.

Knapp, — Holley, Wm. Dubois, Hingh P. Dean,
Joseph A. Perkins, John W. Reynolds, Wm. Hilliard,
Frederick Husten, B. F. Denton, Renben Phillips.

Third Ward—Alex. Crasette.

Fourth Ward—D. W. Forbes, Thomas O'Gorman,
John Wilson.

John Wilson.

Sixth Ward—Joseph Knight, — Daniels, Emanuel Burgess, Wm. H. Bailey, John Dougherty.

Screnth Ward—Edward Hass, R. J. Secar, Robert
Walker, Thomas Dusenbury. H. B. Shaphoff, Rich'd
Nelson, H. B. Kellum, V. E. Buckman, H. Kinnon,
Thomas Wilhiams, J. P. Paul, Thomas Walsh, Daniel
Sheehan, W. S. Jarboe, George Irvin, E. W. Higgits, Charles Keynor, Joseph Jubo, John Hudson, J.

B. Weyr, E. B. Butterfield, James Valentine, John B. Leckwood, John M. Peeny, Wm. Haggerty, Theo-Copeland, John J. Tohna.

Tenth Ward—Chas. Gardner, J. W. Holmes, W.a. Davis, J. W. Littel, Charles E. Freeman, J. Wood, Samuel Franier, Cornelius S. Robinson, John J. Smith, Jr., Chae. Humphrey, Jas. B. Smith, George Adams, George Scudder, Leopold Walf, Frauklin Kasmire, John M. Morsha. Dennis Graghty.

Treith Ward—Alexander Williams, E. W. Struck, Wm. H. Aldis, Jacob King, Wu. D. Cushing, Heavy Teneyck, A. J. Minor, Edw. Houston, Jacob Watter, Peter Frank, Daniel Williams, Nathaniel Skinner, Edward Gennett, Peter C. Bassett.

Thirteenth Ward—W. B. Bryden, Edw. C. Wad, John E. Combs, Geo. Ferguson, Geo. Gastlin, Aluzo, Hawley, Peter Reymour, Danl. M. Rrown, Samuel Minto, John B. Bissell, Peter Vanderzen, John Sayl-T, Peter Duryce, John Smith, R. C. Delong, Peter F. Tyler, John J. Boekirk, David Howell, Thos. H. Seymour, Isaac Burtiss, W. P. Ha lock, J. H. Johneon, Geo. B. Davis, Pranklin Boyd, A. H. Sharp, E. M. Ketcham, Augustus Wood, Geo. M. Seymour, Sandy Higginson, V. J. Jackson, Richard Baltz, David E. Carpenter, Samuel Livon.

Fourteenth Ward—James Montgomery, Charles Montgomery, Charles Ullman, E. F. Johnson, P. Jollie, J. N. Kenny, Chas. E. Howell, B. L. Philips, Geo. Senior, Geo. Shirer, R. N. Webb, Wm. G. Lawson, Henry Loyd, F. W. Wolfe, Geo. S. Lucas, Ambrose Ollner, Wm. H. Oliver, Martin Dimon John Williams, John Durnee, F. S. Gall, Bernard O Rourke, George Galen, Frank Lunnans, A. Swift, Charles White, James A. Duffy, Henry H. Waters, J. F. Oram, Geo. E. Lusk.

Fifteenth Ward—Ralph Batterson.

Seventeenth Ward—Rehand Doncourt, Henry Teson, Nectoreth Ward—Rehand Doncourt, Henry Teson, Joseph Cattsall, H. W. Steames, B. Decker, Lamis Bernhold, Wm. Ewer, James Durke, Phillipp Maiter, Wm. Walklay, R. Barker.

To day candidates wi

and Eighteenth Wards and no others.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Beard of Excise Commissioners of this County met in the Common Pleas Court room on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Commissioners Kerr, H4 kett and Holmes present.

After the approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Commissooner Holmes submitted the following resolution:

tion:
Resolved, That hereafter the licenses granted shall be unumbered irrespective of their character, commencing at No. 2M, 23 being the aggregate of licenses granted up to this time.
The resolution was adopted, after which Mr. Holmes addressed the applicants whe were present

The resolution was adopted, after which Mr. Holmes addressed the applicants whe were present in the following words:

GENTLEMEN—The Commission have heard, with great regret, that there are several persons who have gone to keepers of public houses and stated that they had influence with the Commissioners and could obtain licenses from them without the usual requirements of the law being complied with by them. Since the formation of Commission the Board have endeavored to give a fair and liberal construction to the law under which it was created, so that it would not be oppressive on the one hand nor violative of the intention of the Legislature that passed it. Under these circumstances it was in the highest degree ungonerous and improper for parties to endeavor to evade the law by presenting improperly-framed petitions in the hops that in the hurry of the accumulating business of the Board that the attempted fraud would not be detected. If any persons should be found to have attempted this species of deceit, or to hereafter attempt it, their names shall be placed upon a black book kept for the purpose, licenses refused them and be debarred thenceforth from making any application to the Board. The other Commissioners expressed themselves astisfied with Mr. Holmes's remarks saying that they coincided in all that he had said.

The following licenses were then granted:

Storekeepers:
Wm. J. Williams, No. 100 Front street, \$30.
Carpenter & Moore, No. 205 Washington street \$50.
Abram Following, Eo. 361 Bowery, \$30.
All blooks H. Jerolman, No. 19 Pike street, \$30.
All blooks H. Jerolman, No. 19 Pike street, \$30.

**Richolas H. Jerolman, No. 19 Pike street, \$30.

David Samson, No. 255 Washington street \$30.
George C. White, corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-firsteet, \$30.
Abram Polhemus, Eo. 361 Bowery, \$30.
Nicholas H. Jeroloman, No. 19 Pike street, \$30.
David R. Allen, No. 76 South street, \$30.
David R. Allen, No. 76 South street, \$30.
B. H. & G. T. Timpson, No. 73 Broadway, \$32Peter Schuester, No. 661 Sixth avenue, \$30.
John J. Morris, No. 34 West Eleventh street, \$30.
Larison Hoppock, No. 85 Barclay street, \$40.
James Butler, No. 825 Greenwich street, \$40.
James Butler, No. 525 Greenwich street, \$40.
James Butler, No. 525 Greenwich street, \$40.
Jennia Julien, No. 727 Broadway, \$30.
Edward Harrison, No. 179 Chatham street, \$30.
Frederick Deitz, No. 521 Broadway, \$40.
John Kerans, No. 724 Third avenue, \$30.
Laurence Kerr, Noa. 337, 359 and 361 Fourth avenue, \$40.
Antonic Marriort, No. 35 Duane street, \$30.
George L. Kessler, No. 435 Pearl street, \$30.
George Moritz, No. 6 Division street, \$30.
George Moritz, No. 6 Division street, \$30.
Jacob W. Graf No. 338 Broadway, \$30.
Jacob W. Graf No. 338 Broadway, \$30.
Prederick Bernbach, No. 13 Mott street, \$30.
John Farell, Avenue C, \$30.
Daniel Carpoir, No. 13 Center street, \$30.
Henry Hatten, No. 99 Bouver street, \$30.
Thomas Lawrence, No. 12 Greenwich avenue, \$30.
Thomas Lawrence, No. 12 Greenwich avenue, \$30.
John Partla, No. 69 Winkehall street, \$30.
John Partla, No. 172 and 174 Greenwich street, \$40.
John Partle, No. 172 and 174 Greenwich street, \$40.
John Partle, No. 167 Avenue B, \$30.
Wm. Roberts, No. 14 Oak street, \$30.
John Partle, No. 167 Avenue, \$30.
John Partle, Avenue, \$30.
John Partle, Avenue, \$30.
John McKee, No. 243 Eighth avenue, \$30.

Arthur Boyce, No. 49 Whitehall street, \$30.

Joseph Wangler, No. 157 Avenue B. \$30.

Wm. Roberts, No. 14 Oak street, \$30.

Adam Gullek, No. 79 Bowery, \$30.

John D. McKee, No. 243 Eighth avenue, \$30.

Nelson Stewart No. 529 Tenth avenue, \$30.

Nelson Stewart No. 529 Tenth avenue, \$30.

Franz Ruppert, No. 192 East Forty-fifth street, \$30.

Edward Windhurst, ir, No. 11 Park Row, \$35.

John H. Drehl, No. 135 Easex street, \$40.

Christian Jung, No. 3C Gourlandt street, \$30.

Ghristian Jung, No. 3C Gourlandt street, \$30.

Thomas Williams, No. 15 Fallon street, \$30.

Jeseph Wallack, No. 104 Very street, \$30.

Michoel Landers, No. 151 Fallon street, \$30.

Jeseph Wallack, No. 1663 Broadway, \$30.

Jonathan Hill, No. 73 Courtlandt street, \$30.

Christopher Bendinger, No. 25 Avenue D. \$30.

Wilhelm Baltos, No. 371 Broome street, \$30.

Henry Straus, No. 150 Pelancy street, \$30.

Henry Straus, No. 167 Elizabeth street, \$30.

Auguste Funk, No. 167 Elizabeth street, \$30.

Daniel Geiger, cor. Third avenue and Eighty-first street, \$30.

Francis Geiger, cor. Third avenue and Eighty-first street, \$30.

Eliza Grahm, No. 43 C canal street, \$30.

Eliza Grahm, No. 43 C canal street, \$30.

Nicholas McClusky, No. 379 Washington street, \$30.

Nicholas McClusky, No. 379 Washington street, \$30.

Joen Kelly, No. 363 Greenwich street, \$30.

Joen Kelly, No. 363 Church street, \$30.

Joen Kelly, No. 365 Orenwich street, \$30.

Joen Kelly, No. 365 Orenwich street, \$30.

Henry C. Fling, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray street, \$30.

John Van Norden, No. 122 West street, \$30.

John Van Norden, No. 122 Church street, \$30.

John Van Norden, No. 124 West street, \$30.

John Subsernard, corner one-hundred-and-seventeenth street and Third avenue, \$30.

Phillip Cearney, No. 321 Third avenue, \$30.

Benjamin B. Moise, No. 345 Broadway, \$30.

Ledward R. Per, No. 27 Third avenue, \$30.

Bojamin B. Moise, No. 365 Third avenue, \$30.

Bojamin B. Moise, No. 351 Third avenue, \$30.

Bojamin B. Moise, No. 367 Third avenue, \$30.

Fractis Burkhart, No. 27 Third avenue, \$30.

Fract

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

TOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTED The regular weekly meeting of this Committee was held last evening at their rooms in Stayvesant Institute. The Precident, C. C. Nott, occupied the Chain and G. G. Butler acted as Secretary.

The communication from the Mechanics, and Workingmen's Central Union. was taken from the table an after considerable debate and various motions, the following resolution offered by Herman Koster was adopted:

Resolved. That the Young Men's Republican Committee, a

following resolution offered by Herman Roster was adopted:

Resolved. That the Young Men's Republicas Committee, although fully acknowledging the good services done to the Republican cause by the Mechanics and Workingman's Association, and although very desirous to confully cooperate with them in the good cames, are yet, in view of the distinct provisions of their by-laws, unable to comply with the request that delegates of asid Association may be admitted here.

A motion was adopted to appoint a Special Committee on Public Documents and Correspondence. It is proposed by the Committee above named to publishe documents and circulate them throughout the city and State, especially the life of Fernando Wood.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Geo. O. Miller, John Brush, S. B. Dutcher, Herman Raster, John J. Contrell, the Committee on Public Documents.

OREGON TERRITORY TO BECOME A SLAVE STATE.—The people of Oregon Territory will soon be rapping.

OREGON TERRITORY TO BECOME A SLAVE STATE.—
The people of Oregon Territory will soon be rapping at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union as a sovereign State. From the many private le terreceived from that quarter recently, we are satisfied that Oregon will, to the astonishment of Northera Abolitionists, be the next Slave State admitted into the Union. The following is an extract of a letter received by a friend of ours yesterday from a gentleman in Oregon, who is thoroughly posted in such matters:

matters:
"Oregon will be the next Slave State. I was in
the whole political campaign, and nothing but Slavery
seems to be the go. Mark my word, her Constitution
will be adopted with the slave clause. It is a onesided question. The inhabitants are all Missourians
ided question. The inhabitants are all Missourians
or Kentuckians, and go their death on the old issue.

[New Orleans Delta, Jol 3 is